A Comparative Study of Self Confidence level in Graduate and Higher secondary Students among Sabarkantha - North Gujarat

Abstract

The present research is A Comparative study of Self-confidence level is a feeling allows individuals to have positive yet realistic views of themselves and their circumstances. The Present prime aim of the study was to identify and compare the level of self - confidence in students pursuing graduation and higher secondary students. Hear Total 300 students were randomly selected from various institutes of Sabarkantha district of Gujarat offering graduate and higher secondary at level, out of which 150 were from graduate and 150 were from higher secondary Boys and Girls students. The sample was equally divided in regard to gender also. Using test for Self Confidence was measured with the help of Agnihotri's Self-Confidence Inventory developed by Dr. Rekha Gupta. Analysis By Mean were computer Software SPSS and't' test was applied to find out the differences between the groups. Present results reveal that the student pursuing graduate Students in are more self-confident than Higher secondary students and differences between the groups find statistically significant at 0.01 level (t=8.50). Simultaneously the boys of Graduate Students male reported high self confidence in comparative to Higher Secondary students male (t=3.79, p<0.01) and more the girls of Graduate students are well confident level than the girls of Higher secondary School Students are follow (t=5.94, p<0.01).

Key Words: Comparative level Self-confidence, Graduate, Higher Secondary students Graduate like a B.A, B.Com, B.Sc. etc. And Higher Secondary like a Arts, Commerce, Science

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Factors are influence an individual's self-confidence and academic performance include the college environment, teachers, peers, and the hidden curriculum, as well as demographic factors such as parents' background affect learners self-confidence as well as performance. Self-confidence is our view on our own abilities to do something. The level of self-confidence is usually a result of overcoming certain obstacles or working to improve a skill. Self-confidence also refers to a person's perceived ability to tackle situations successfully without leaning on others and to have a positive self-evaluation. Giving the meaning of self-confidence Basavanna (1975) states that 'in general terms, self-confidence refers to an individual's perceived ability to act effectively in a situation to overcome obstacles and to get thing go all right'.

Self-confidence is one such personality trait. Dr. John M. Oldham (1995) has defined the Self-Confident personality style. The following nine characteristic traits and behaviour are listed in his The New Personality Self-Portrait.

Self-regard: Self-Confident individuals believe in themselves and in their abilities. They have no doubt that they are unique and special and that there is a reason for their being on this planet.

The red carpet. They expect others to treat them well at all times.

Ambition. Self-Confident people are unabashedly open about their aspirations and possibilities.

Politics. They are able to take advantage of the strengths and abilities of other people in order to achieve their goals, and they are shrewd in their dealings with others.

Competition. They are able competitors, they love getting to the top, and they enjoy staying there.

Stature. They identify with people of high rank and status.

Dreams. Self-Confident individuals are able to visualize themselves as the hero, the star, the best in their role, or the most accomplished in their field.

- ✓ **Self-awareness.** These individuals have a keen awareness of their thoughts and feelings and their overall inner state of being.
- ✓ **Poise** People with the Self-Confident personality style accept compliments, praise, and admiration gracefully and with self-possession.

Self-confidence is one of the most admired attitudes in a person. Employers want self-confident employees because they usually get the work done even in tight situations. Parents hope their children grow up as self-confident individuals. A self-confident person generally has many friends as they are easy and fun to get along with. Alfert (1967) has obtained definite clusters of personality dimensions as self-confidence, introversion, extroversion, dominance, sociability, impulse control.

The prime aim of the present investigation is to identify the level of self confidence in students of Graduate and Higher secondary Students. About that the degrees of B.A, B.Com, and B.Sc. are taken as Graduate courses. While the Begin on Arts, Commerce, science faculty are considered as higher secondary Stage arts, commerce, science Courses. All the courses have their own philosophy, objectives and curriculum. Here we have tried to find out the level of self confidence in boys and girls.

Objectives of the Study

The present investigation was carried out to accomplish following objectives.

- To be identified and compare the level of self confidence in students pursuing graduation courses and higher secondary courses students.
- To identify and compare the level of self confidence in male students pursuing on graduate and higher secondary.
- To identify and compare the level of self confidence in female students pursuing on graduate and higher secondary.
- ➢ **Method**
- ▪ **Participant**

Total 300 students were randomly selected from various institutes of Sabarkantha district of north Gujarat offering for graduate level courses and higher secondary level courses students, out of which 150 were from graduate some faculty courses and 150 were from higher secondary courses. Sample was to equally divide in regard to gender also.

- **Instruments**

To identify the level of self confidence among the participants the Agnihotri's Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI) was used. The ASCI has been developed by Dr. Rekha Gupta. The inventory consists 56 true-false type items and the lower the score the higher would the level of self-confidence and vice-versa. The Split- Half reliability of the inventory is 0.91 and the level of validity of the ASCI with scores of Basavanna 's (1975) Self-Confidence Inventory is 0.82.

- **Procedure**

A Collection of the data source collected by permission for data collection was taken from the concerned authorities of the college and higher secondary School. The entire participants were approached at their college and school. The collected data was analysed by Mean, SD and 't' test.

- **Results and discussion**

The prime aim of the study is to identify and A comparing study of self confidence level in students pursuing graduate and Higher secondary Students. We also tried to find out differences separately between the group of girls as well as boys of Graduate and Higher students. Here further we would like to mention that the score obtained on Agnihotri's Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI) have its special meaning in contrast to generally interpretation of low and high score of a scale or inventory. In ASCI the lower the score the higher would the level of self- confidence. The respondent or a group of respondent who score below 8 the interpretation would be that it has very high self -confidence and in the same way the of 35 and above would be interpreted very low self -confidence.

We can state that the result in general reveals that the 't' value of the entire three table is found to be significant at 0.01 level.

As reported in table 1 management students exhibits lower mean score (M=17.68) then the students of conventional courses ((M=27.61) and 't' value of 7.25 clearly indicate that the differences between the two groups in self confidence level is find to be statistically significant at 0.01 level. Hence we can state that the management students have high self-confidence than students of conventional courses.

Table 1: Shows Mean, SD and 't' value on Self Confidence between Students of Management and Conventional Courses.

Variables	N	Mean	SD	't'	Significant
Graduate					
	150	17.68	7.98	6.75	0.01
Higher Secondary					
	150	27.61	10.61		

*Significant level of 't' value: 0.05 level 1.97 (Df=198), 0.01 level 2.60 (Df=198)

Table 2: reveals results obtained by the group of boys of management and conventional courses. As reported in table 2 management boys shows lower mean score (M=18.26) then the boys of conventional courses ((M=26.60) and 't' value of 4.79 indicate that the differences between the two groups in self confidence level is find to be statistically significant at 0.01 level. Hence we can say that the management boys have high self confidence than boys of conventional courses

2: Shows Mean, SD and 't' value on Self Confidence between Boys of Management and Conventional Courses.

Variables	N	Mean	SD	't'	Significant
Graduate Boys	75	18.26	7.82		
Higher secondary Boys	75	26.60	10.42	3.79	0.01

*Significant level of't' value: 0.05 level 1.97 (df =198), 0.01 level 2.60 (df=198)

We can observe in Table 3 that managements girls shows lower mean score (M=18.26) then the boys of Higher secondary Students ((M=28.82) and 't' value of 5.94 indicate that the differences between the two groups in self confidence level is find to be statistically significant at 0.01 level. Hence we can say that the management girls have high self-confidence than girls of conventional courses.

Table 3:   Shows Mean, SD and 't' value on Self Confidence between Girls of Management and Conventional Courses.

Variables	N	Mean	SD	't'	Significant
Graduate Girls	50	17.10	8.18		
Higher secondary Girls	50	28.82	10.80	5.94	0.01

*Significant level of ' t' value: 0.05 level 1.97 (Df=198), 0.01 level 2.60 (Df=198)

Conclusion

From the data available in table 1 to 3 we easily come to conclusion that students who are pursuing management course have high self confidence in compare to students of conventional courses. It may be in account of the competitive and creative environment observe in management institute/school and college. The students of management may have more opportunity to prove their ability and groom their potentiality and hence it may be promote self confidence in their student. Due to such environment the management student can develop and exhibit characteristic traits and behaviors listed by Dr. John M. Oldham (1995). While in our traditional institute who runs conventional courses may not provide opportunity to develop the self-confidence of their students.

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Irfan G. Makrani
Ph.D. Research Scholar (Subject of Psychology)
Professor in Government Arts & Commerce College
H.N.G.U University
Jadar, Patan